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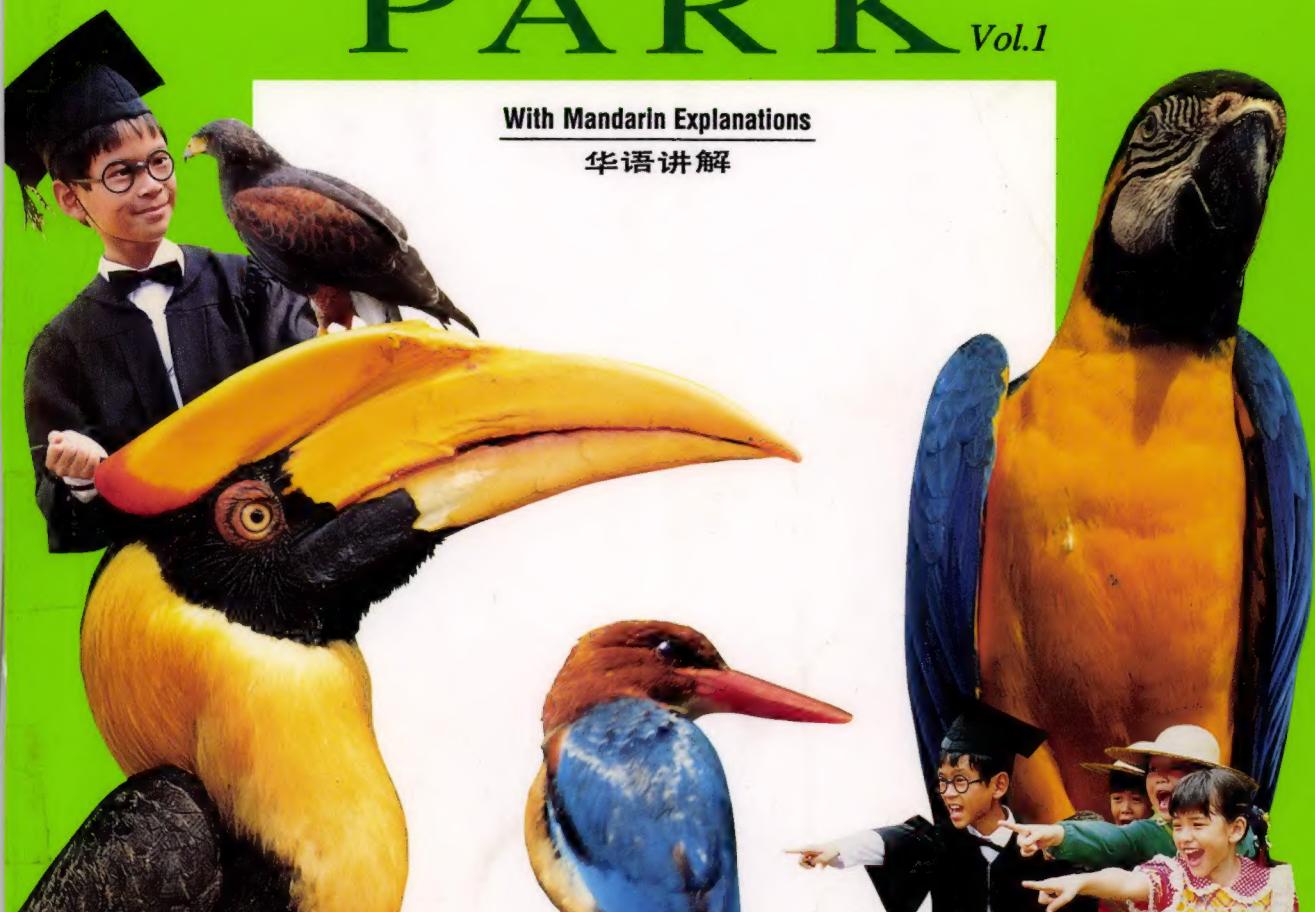
# AT THE BIRD PARK

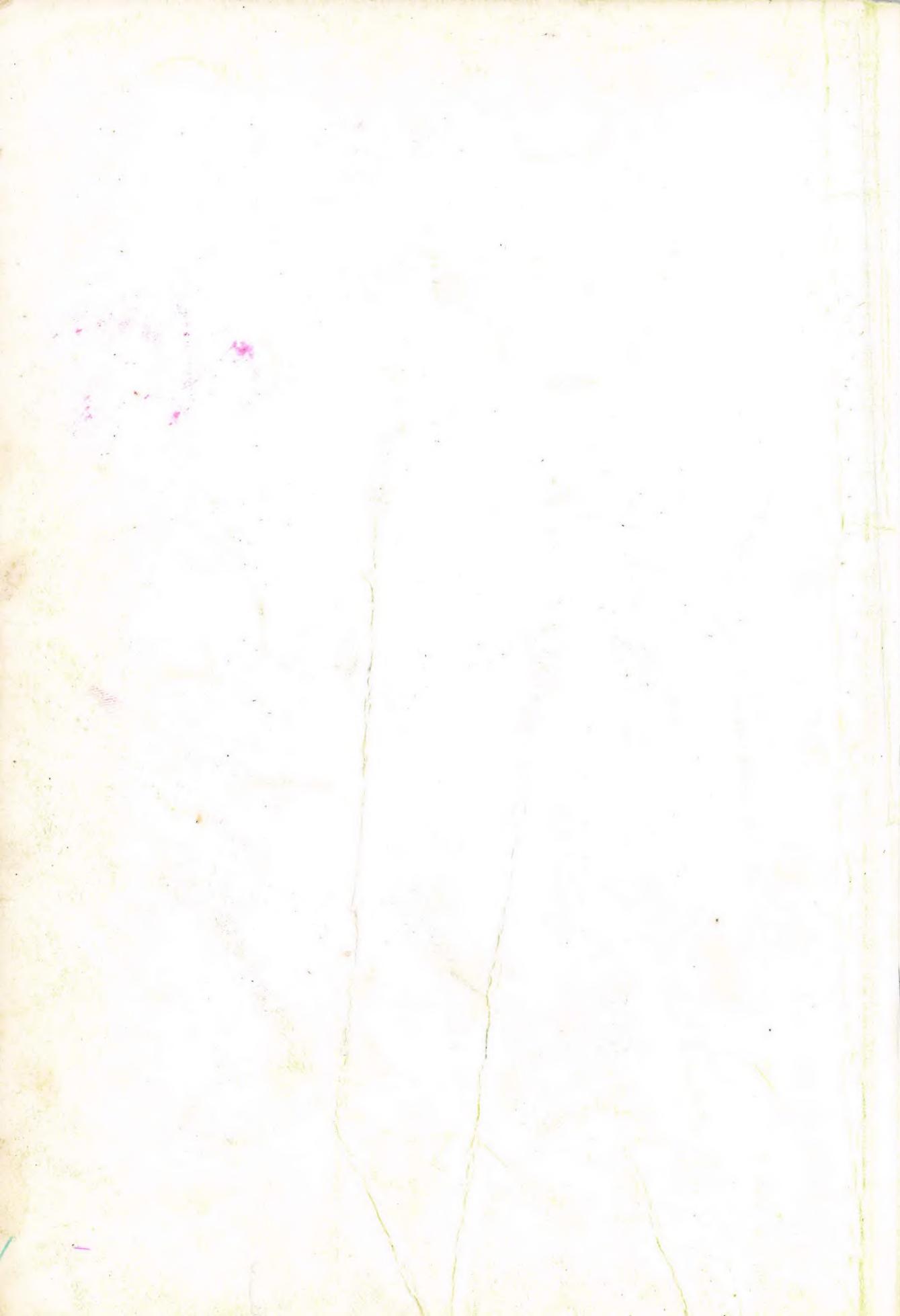
Vol.1



**With Mandarin Explanations**

华语讲解





# AT THE BIRD PARK



UNIQUE  
WORLD



# Birds

All birds are covered with feathers.

They have beaks and they lay eggs.

Their legs and feet are covered with small scales.

Although not all birds can fly, they all have two wings.



## 鸟

所有的鸟身上都长着羽毛。

它们有嘴巴，而且它们也会生蛋。

它们的腿和脚上都长着鳞片。

虽然不是所有的鸟都会飞，

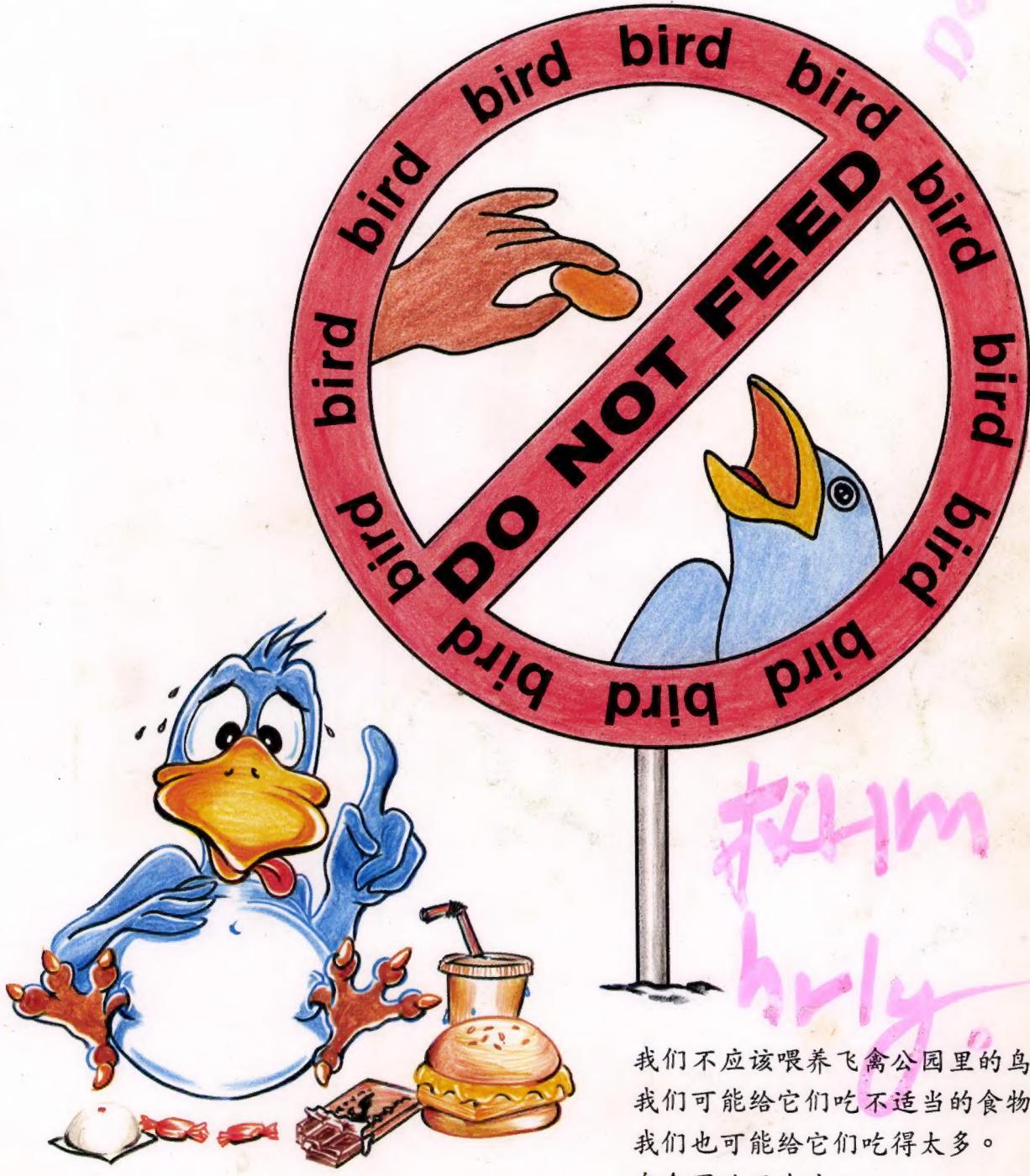
但是它们都有两只翅膀。

We must not feed the birds in the BirdPark.

We may give them the wrong food.

We may also give them too much food.

The birds will become sick.



我们不应该喂养飞禽公园里的鸟。  
我们可能给它们吃不适当的食物。  
我们也可能给它们吃得太多。  
鸟会因此而生病。

# mynah

liāng niǎo

椋鸟

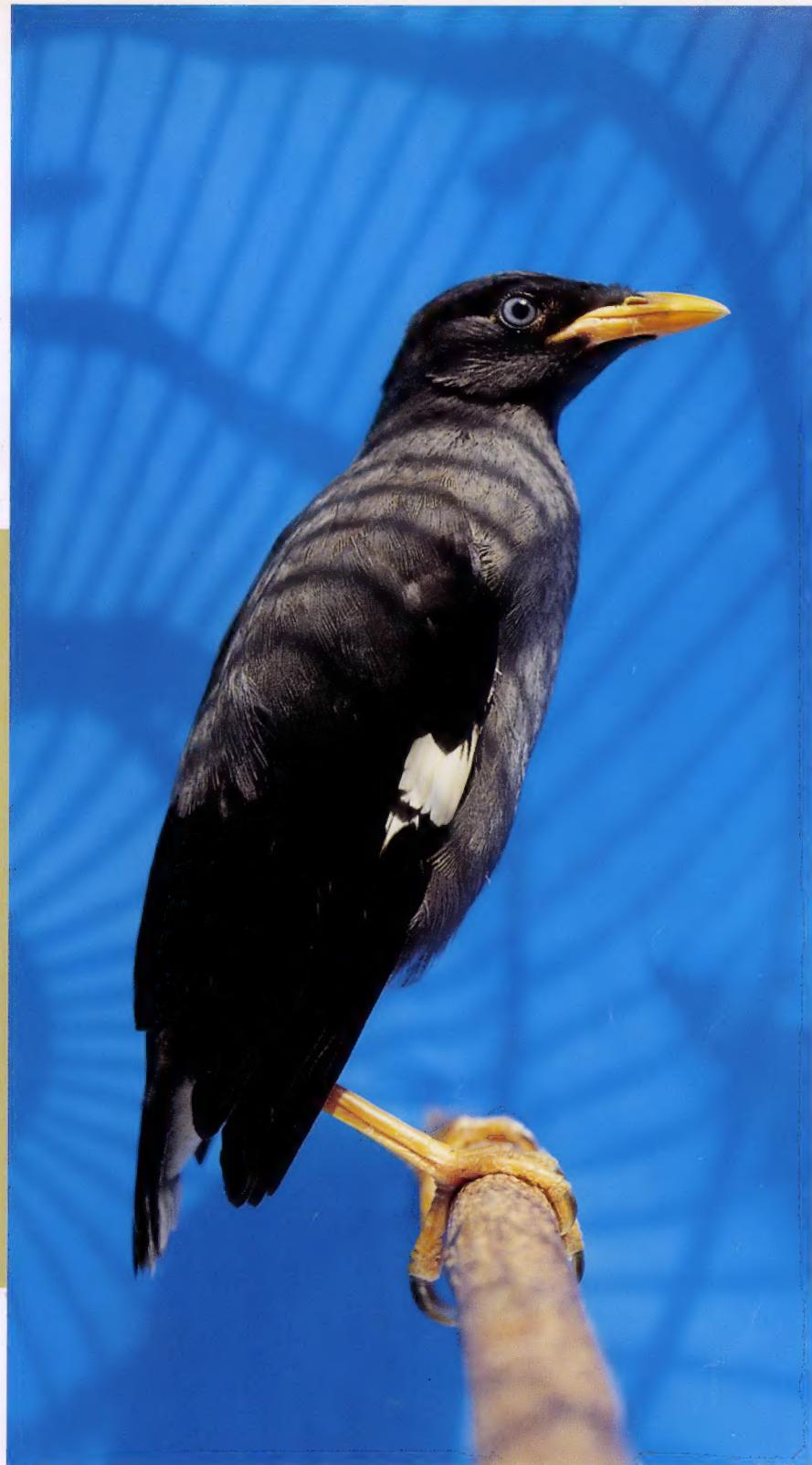
The mynah is very common in Singapore.

It is a small noisy bird.

It has glossy black and brown feathers.

The mynah has a short tail.





椋鸟在新加坡是非常普通的。  
它是一种很吵闹的小鸟。  
它有光滑的黑色和褐色的羽毛。  
椋鸟有一条短尾巴。

There are more than 300 kinds of parrots.

Most of them have bright,  
colourful feathers.

They feed on seeds and fruits.

Parrots can be taught to talk.

People like to keep them as pets.





Wings  
of birds



鹦鹉有三百多种。

大多数鹦鹉拥有明亮的多种颜色的羽毛。

它们以种子和水果为食物。

鹦鹉能接受教导学人说话。

人们喜欢养鹦鹉，当作宠物。

# flamingo

hōng hé huǒ liè niǎo  
红 鹤 (火烈鸟)

The flamingo has an unusual "bent" beak.

It likes to live in groups.

The flamingo's feathers are pink in colour.

Some are pinker than others.

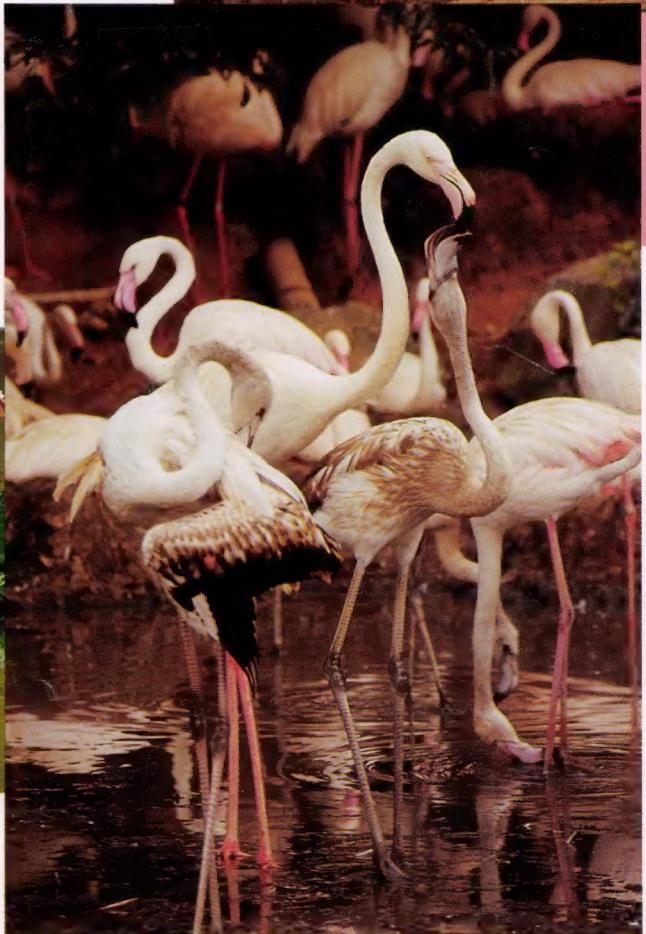
They all have a few black feathers in their wings.

Baby flamingos are grey.

They become pink as they grow because of the food they eat.

Flamingos have long necks and legs.

The long legs keep the feathers dry while they feed.





红鹤有一张不寻常的“弯”嘴巴。  
它喜欢过群体生活。  
红鹤的羽毛是粉红色的。  
它们的翅膀都有一些黑色的羽毛。  
幼小的红鹤是灰色的。  
它们长大以后就变成粉红，  
这和它们吃的食物有关系。  
红鹤有长长的颈项和腿。  
它们的长腿使它们在吃东西的时候  
保持羽毛干燥。

# eagle

lǎo yīng diāo  
老 鹰 (雕)

The eagle is a powerful bird.  
It can fly higher than most birds.  
The eagle has very sharp eyes.  
It can see a rabbit or a fish from  
far away. It will swoop down  
silently to get its food and  
it seldom misses.  
Baby eagles are called eaglets.





老鹰是一种强大的鸟。  
它能够比多数的鸟飞得更高。  
老鹰有一对非常敏锐的眼睛。  
它远远就能看到一只兔子或一条鱼。  
它会静悄悄猝然飞下攫掠其捕食物  
而很少失手。 幼小的老鹰叫做小鹰。

**shama**

chǎng wěi què qū

**长尾 (鹊鸲)**

The shama is prized for its beautiful songs.

It is an expensive songbird in Singapore.

The shama has a long tail.





长尾是因为它的美妙的歌声  
而变得珍贵。

它是新加坡的一种昂贵的鸣鸟。  
长尾有一条长尾巴。

# penguin

# 企 鵝

Penguins live in cold regions.

They cannot fly. Their wings are used for swimming.

Their feathers are mainly black and white.

Some have yellow feathers around the neck.

Penguins stand up straight on two short legs.

They look like little people all dressed up.

Penguins are very good swimmers.





企鹅生活在寒冷的地区。  
它们不会飞。  
它们的翅膀是用来游泳的。  
它们的羽毛主要是黑色和白色。  
有一些在颈项的周围有黄色的羽毛。  
企鹅用两条短腿挺直地站立。  
它们看起来像是穿上盛装的小人儿。  
企鹅是非常好的游泳者。

The swan is a large graceful waterfowl.  
It has a long thin neck.  
It feeds on grass and water weeds.  
Most swans are white.  
The black swan is found only in Australia.  
Baby swans are called cygnets.  
They are usually greyish or brownish in colour.





天鹅是一种巨大的优美的水鸟。  
它有一条又长又细的颈项。  
它以草和水草为食物。  
大多数天鹅是白色的。  
黑色的天鹅只能在澳洲找到。  
幼小的天鹅叫做小天鹅。  
它们通常是带灰色或者带褐色的。

# mandarin duck

yuān yāng  
鸳 鸯

The mandarin duck is an Asian waterfowl.

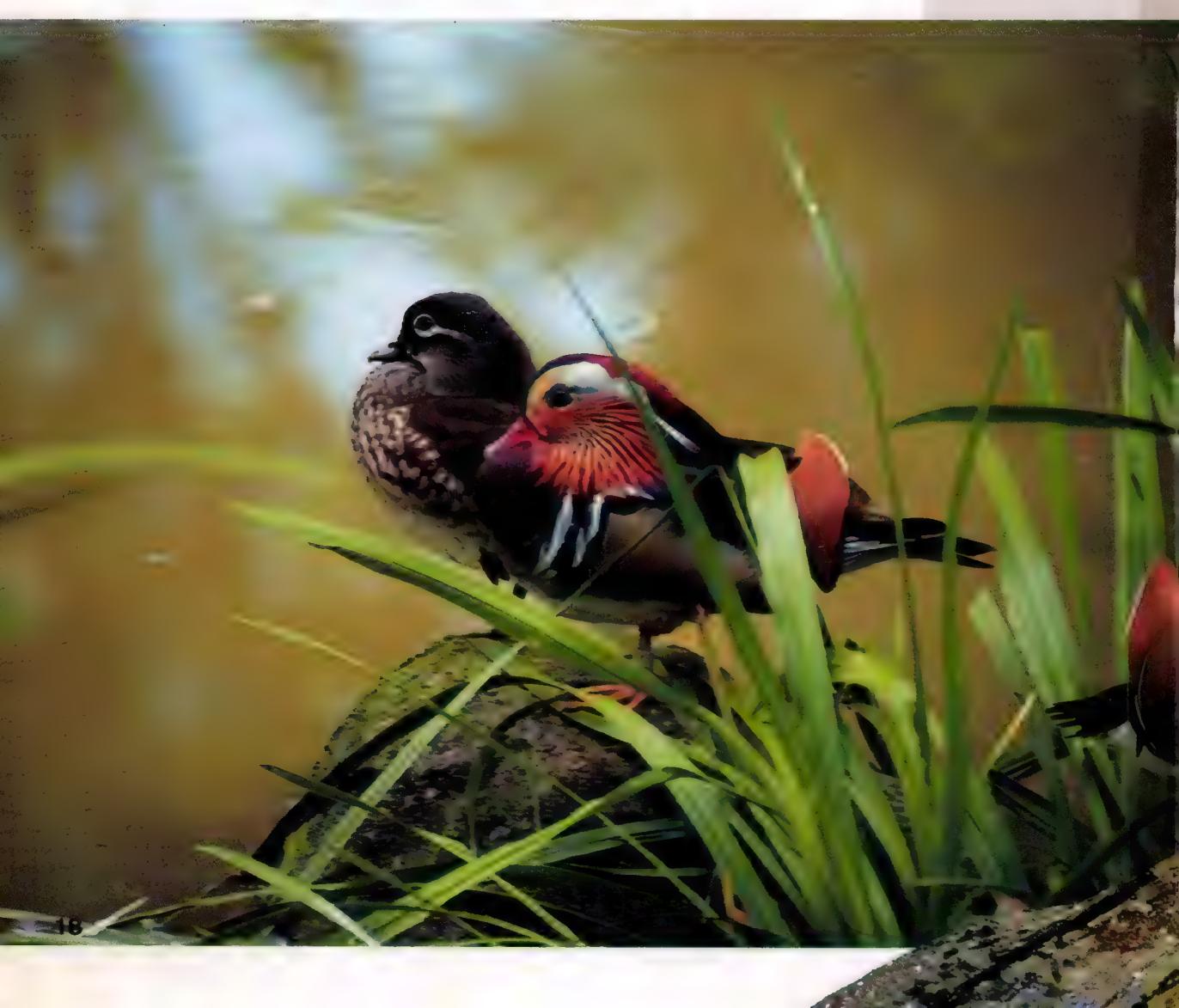
The male duck has brightly coloured feathers.

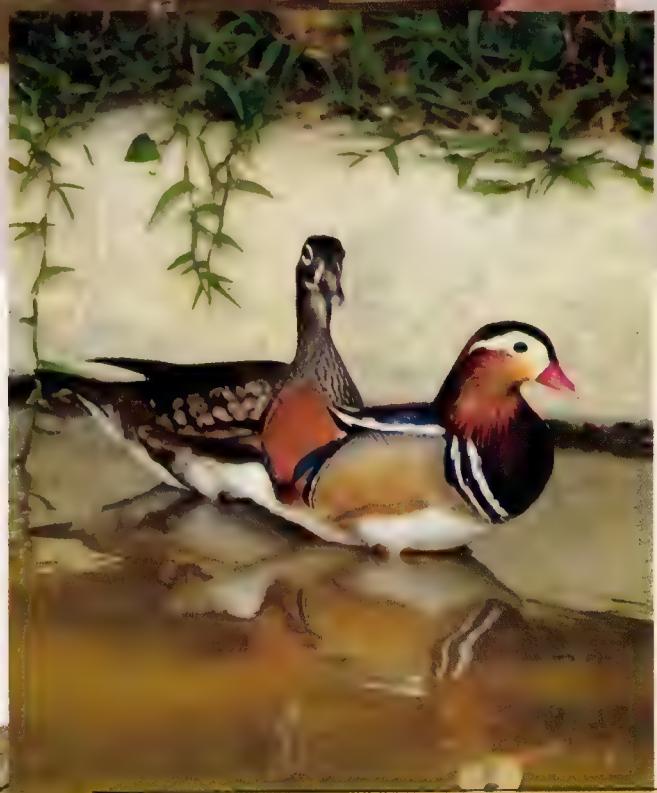
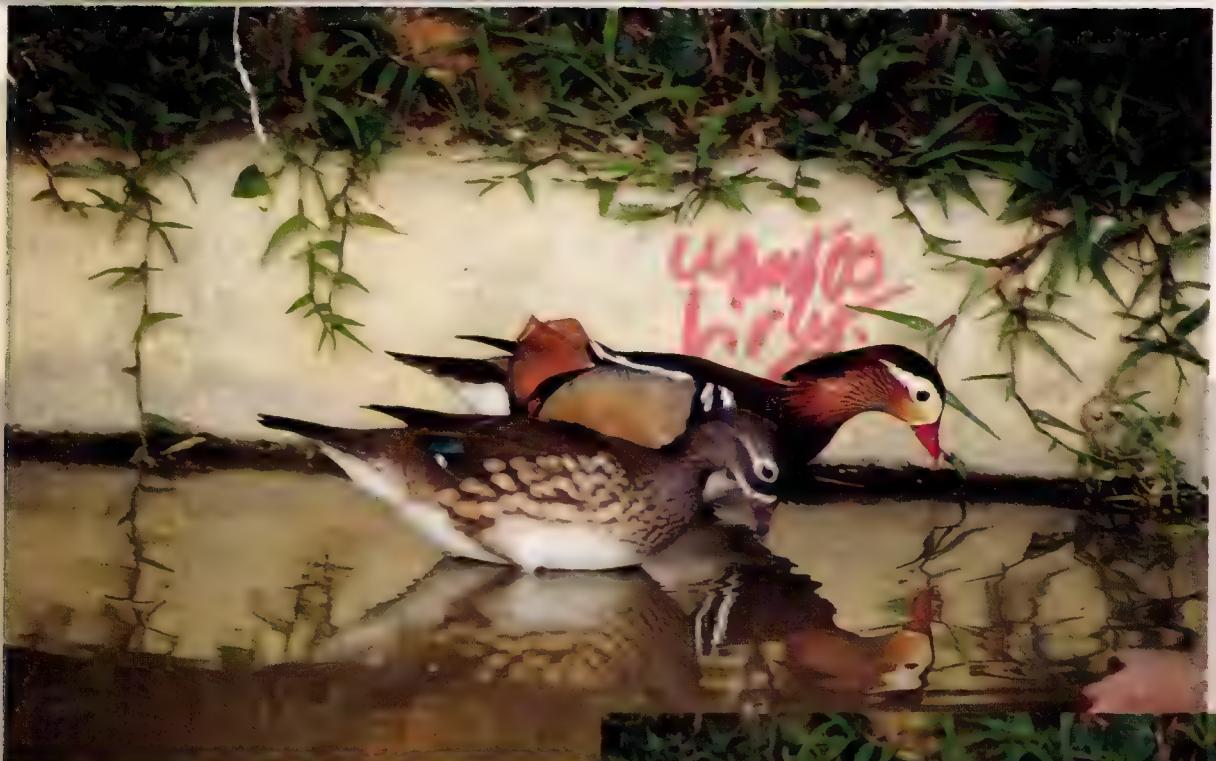
It is one of the most colourful of all waterfowls.

The female duck is dull-looking.

Mandarin ducks make their nests in hollow trees.

To the Chinese, the mandarin duck symbolises  
marital fidelity and happiness.





鸳鸯是一种亚洲的水鸟。  
雄的鸳鸯有色彩鲜明的羽毛。  
它是颜色最丰富的水鸟之一。  
雌的鸳鸯羽毛颜色很单调。  
鸳鸯在树洞里做窝。  
对华人来说，  
鸳鸯象征着婚姻的忠诚和幸福。

The kiwi cannot fly but it can run very fast.

It has a long, thin beak.

It looks for food in soft, wet soil by digging with its feet and beak.

It comes out at night to look for food.

The kiwi is found only in New Zealand.





几维不会飞，但是它能跑得很快。  
它有一张长而薄的嘴巴。  
它在又软又湿的泥土中用它的脚  
和嘴挖掘，以寻找食物。  
它在晚上出来寻找食物。  
几维鸟只能在纽西兰找到。

# hornbill

犀鸟

Hornbills usually live in pairs.  
They build the strangest nests.  
The hornbill looks for a suitable hole in a tree.  
The female climbs in.  
The male then covers the front of the hole with mud.  
He leaves only a little opening to feed the female.  
He feeds her while she sits on her eggs.





犀鸟通常成双成对地生活。  
它们做的窝最奇怪。  
犀鸟先寻找一个适当的树洞。  
雌犀鸟爬进去。  
然后雄犀鸟用泥盖住洞的前面。  
它只留下一个小洞口，以便喂养雌犀鸟。  
雄犀鸟在雌犀鸟孵蛋的时候喂养它。

# woodpecker

zhuō mǔ niǎo

啄木鸟

The woodpecker has a hard head.  
It uses its head like a hammer.  
It pounds on trees with its sharp beak.  
It makes small holes on trees and  
uses its long sticky tongue to get at insects.  
Most woodpeckers feed on insects.  
Some woodpeckers feed on seeds and fruits.





啄木鸟拥有很硬的头。  
它的嘴巴的作用就像一把锤子。  
它用它的尖嘴巴在树上敲打。  
它在树上挖了一些小洞，并且用它的  
长长的有粘性的舌头去抓昆虫。  
大多数啄木鸟以昆虫为食物。  
一些啄木鸟以种子和果实为食物。

# pigeon

鸽子

There are many types of pigeons.

Some pigeons are seed-eaters.

Others eat fruits only.

The common pigeons like to live near people.

They are found in many cities around the world.

Some pigeons can be trained to carry messages.

Such pigeons are called homing pigeons.

Some people keep and train pigeons for racing.





鸽子有很多种。  
有一些鸽子是吃种子的。  
其他的只吃水果。  
普通的鸽子喜欢生活在靠近人的地方。  
在全世界的许多城市里都可以看到它们。  
有一些鸽子可以训练来传递信息。  
这样的鸽子叫做通信鸽。  
有一些人为了比赛而豢养和训练鸽子。



# kingfisher

eat niko  
翠鸟

The common kingfisher has a short tail and a large head.

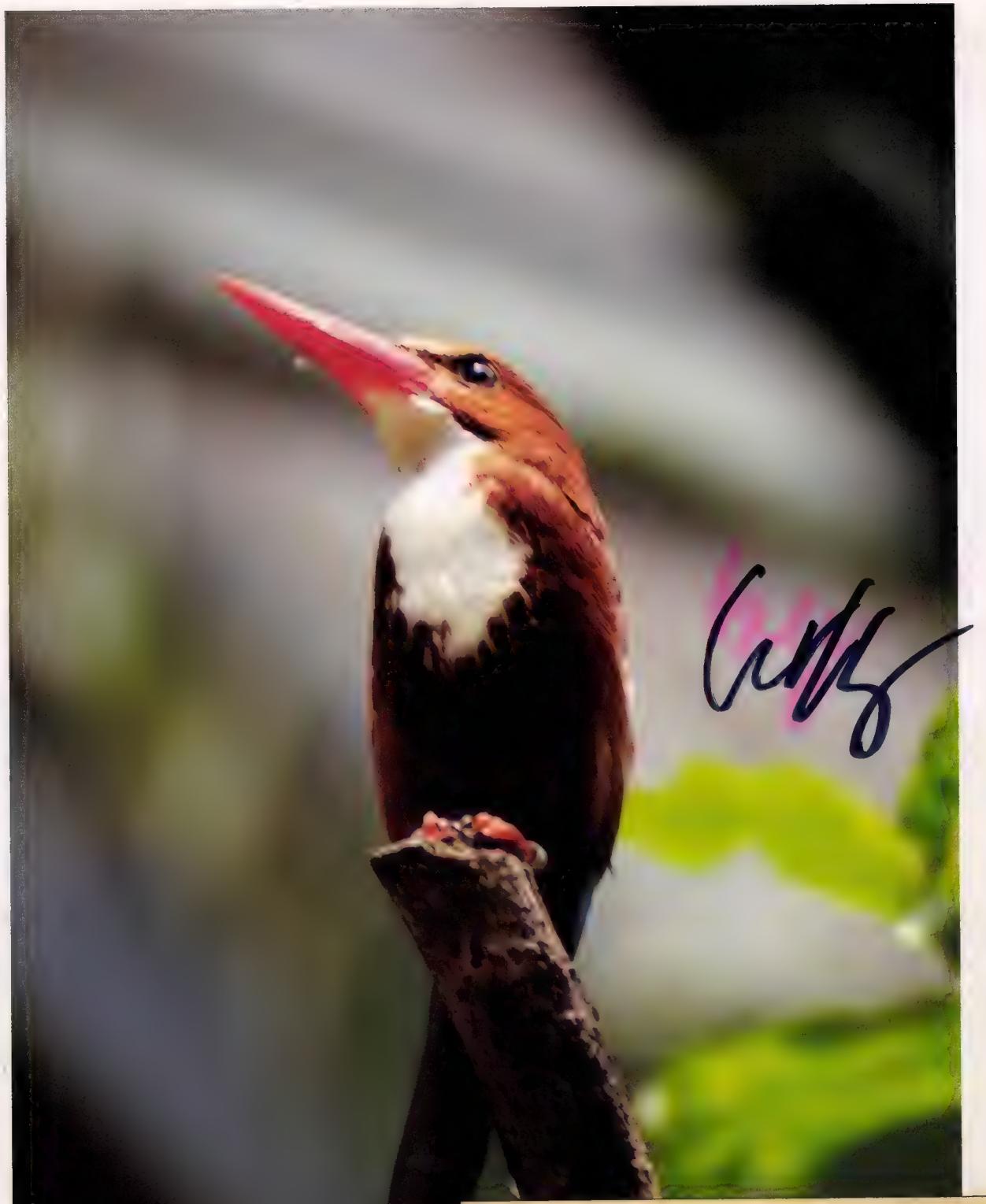
It has bright, colourful feathers.

The kingfisher catches small fish by diving at them from above.

It catches the fish with its beak.

It also eats grasshoppers and  
other large insects.





普通的翠鸟有一条短尾巴和一个大头。  
它有颜色鲜明的羽毛。  
翠鸟从高处跳进水里去抓小鱼。  
它用它的嘴巴抓鱼。  
它也吃蚱蜢和其他的大昆虫。

The pelican is a large water bird.

Its beak is almost half as long as its body.

It has a pouch on its lower beak.

The pouch looks like a rubbery bag.

The pelican uses it to catch fish.

The baby pelican does not have any feathers at all when it hatches.

Soft brown feathers soon begin to grow.

Within three days, it is covered with downy feathers.





塘鹅是一种大水鸟。

它的嘴巴几乎有它的身体的一半那么长。

它的嘴巴下面有一个小袋。

那个小袋看起来像一个橡皮包。

塘鹅用它来抓鱼。幼小的塘鹅在刚孵出来的时候什么羽毛也没有。

柔软的褐色羽毛很快地开始长出来。

在三天内，它就被绒毛状的羽毛覆盖起来

# gull

hǎi ǒu  
海 鸥

Gulls are sea birds.

The gull has webbed feet.

It is a strong swimmer.

Gulls are not fussy eaters.

They will eat almost anything.



海鸥是海鸟。

海鸥的脚上有蹼。

它是一个游泳健将。

海鸥并不挑剔。

它们几乎什么都吃。



The crane is a tall bird.  
It has long legs, neck and beak.  
Cranes have long lives.  
Some live for more than 50 years.  
The crane is a symbol of good luck and  
long life for many people.



鹤是一种很高的鸟。

它有长长的腿，颈项和嘴巴。鹤的寿命很长。

有一些活到五十岁以上。

对许多人来说，鹤是好运和长寿的象征。



# peacock

kǒng què

孔雀

The peacock has very beautiful back feathers.

It can open its back feathers like a giant fan.

The fan is not a tail.

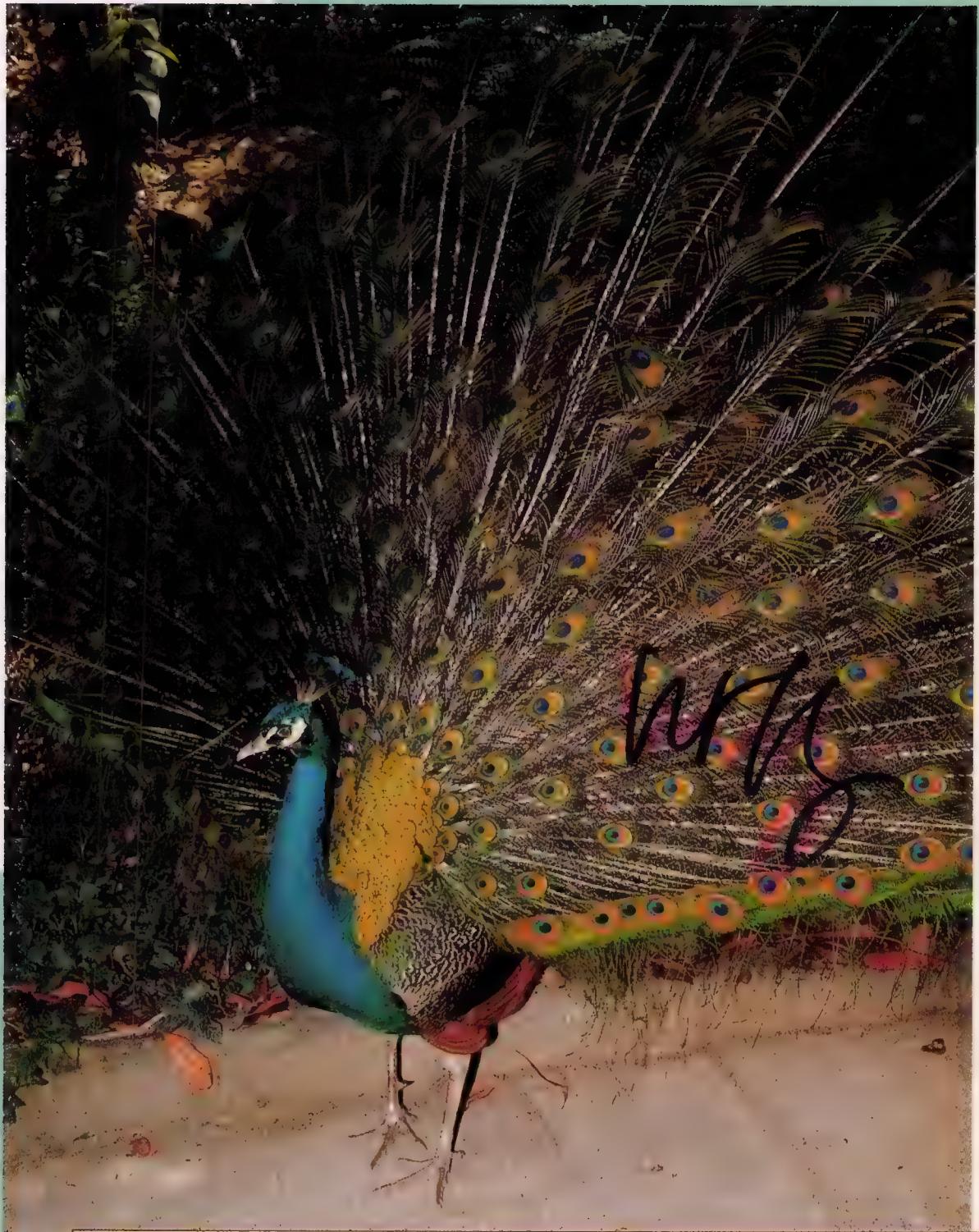
It is called a train.

The peacock opens its fan when it wants to charm a peahen.

The peahen is smaller than the peacock.

It has no train and is dull-looking.

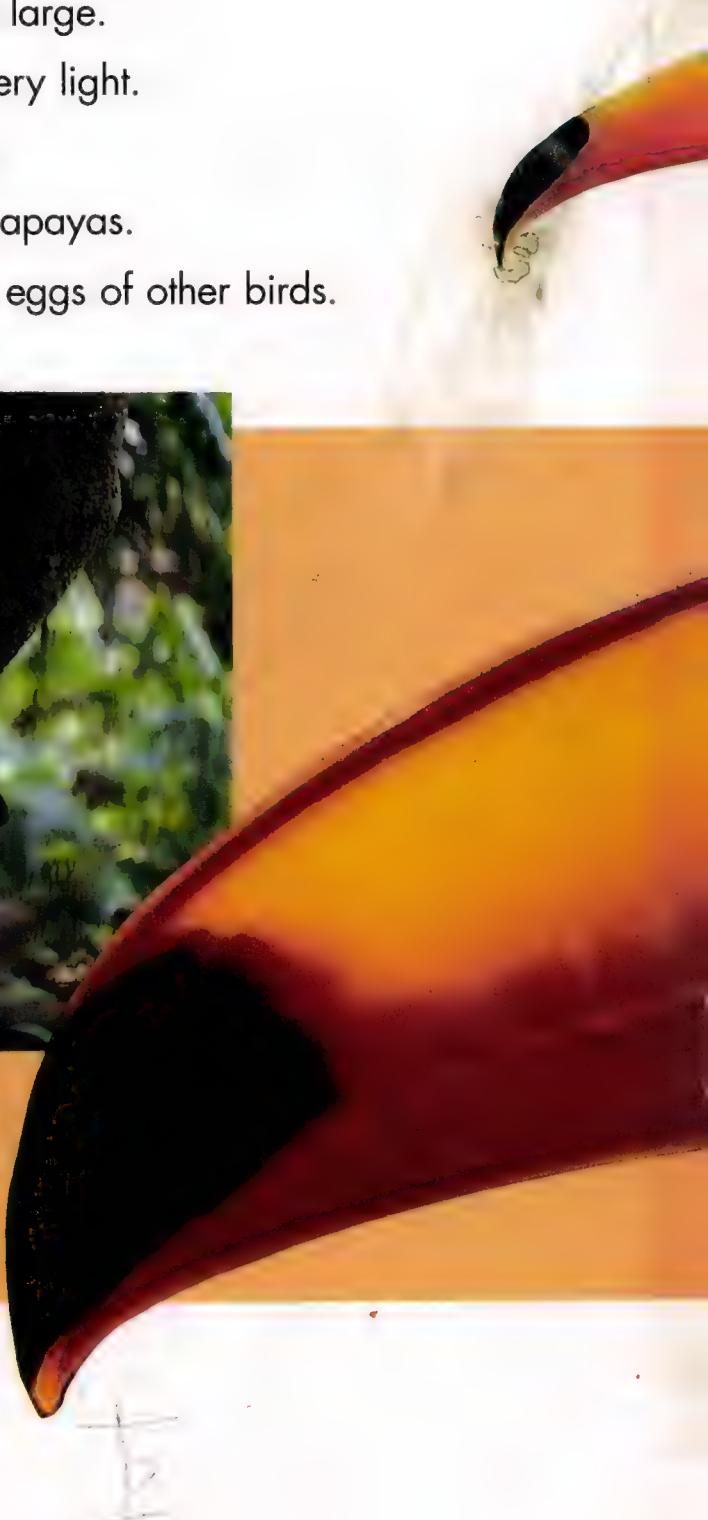
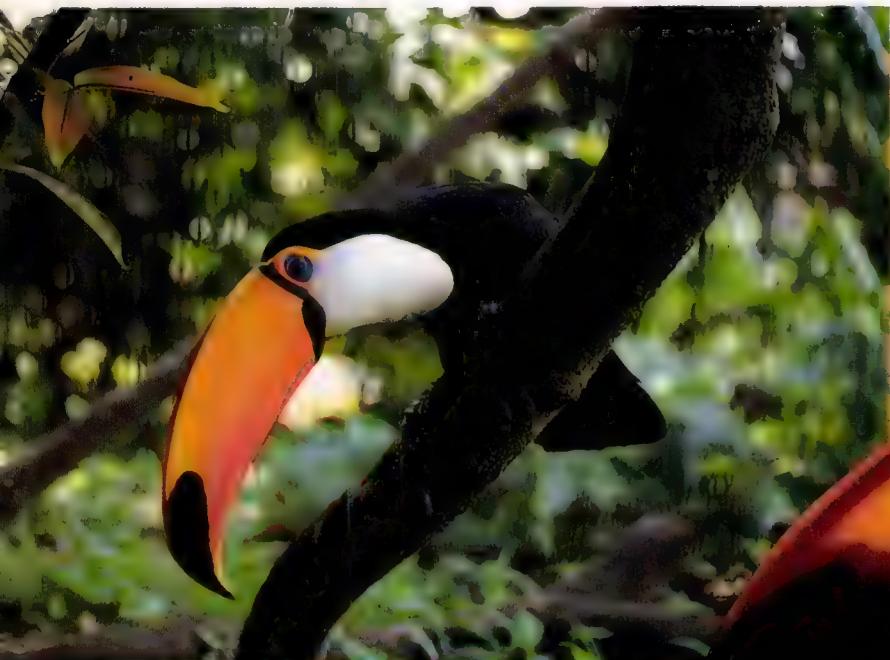


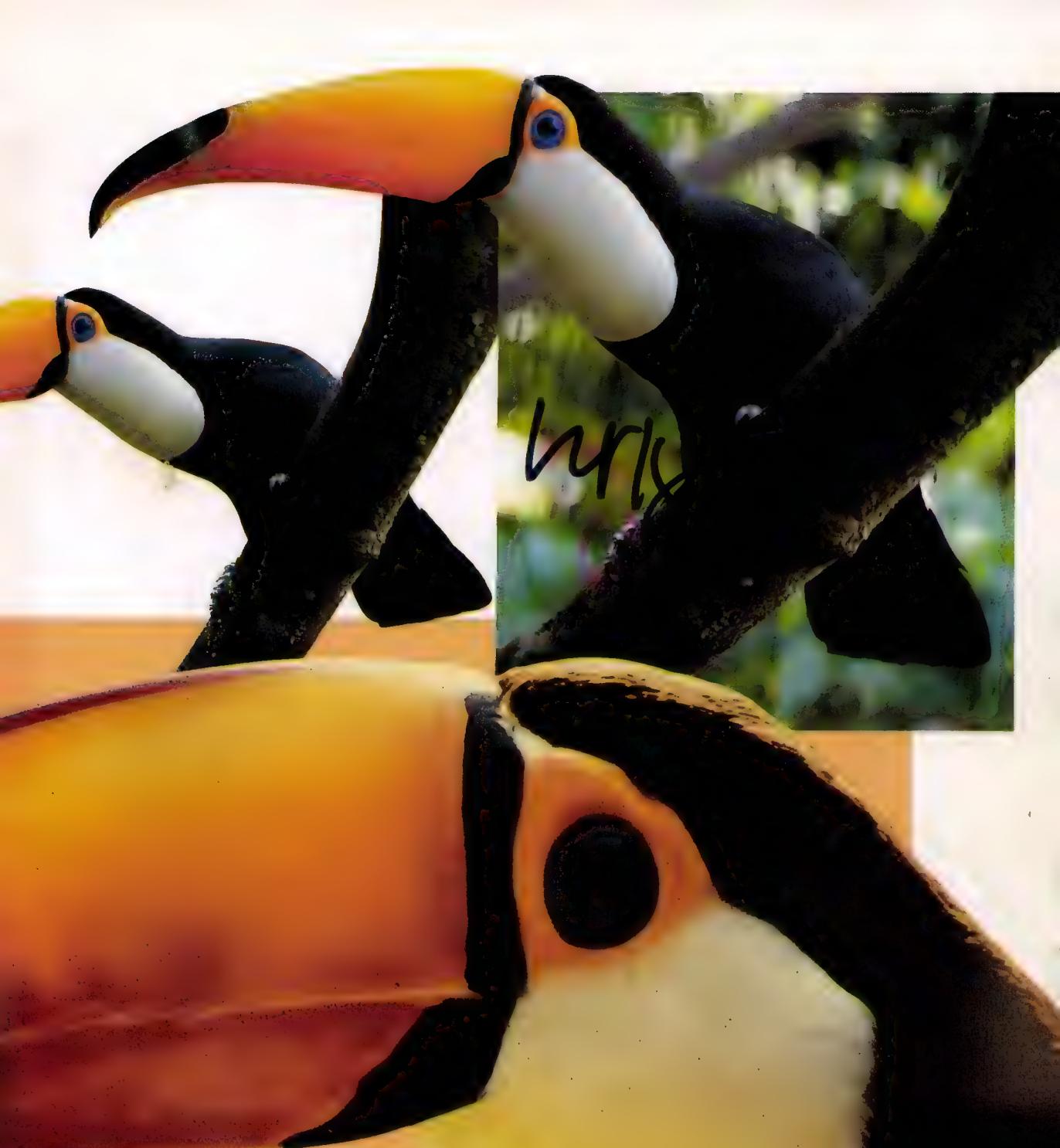


孔雀有非常漂亮的尾部羽毛。  
它可以张开它的尾部羽毛，  
像一把巨大的扇子。  
这把扇子并不是一条尾巴。  
它叫做长尾毛。

当雄孔雀想要迷住雌孔雀的时候  
它就张开它的扇子。  
雌孔雀比雄孔雀小。  
它没有长尾毛，  
样子很单调。

The toucan is a colourful bird.  
Its beak is also very brightly coloured.  
The toucan's beak is long and large.  
Though it is big, the beak is very light.  
Toucans feed mainly on fleshy,  
juicy fruits like bananas and papayas.  
Some also eat insects and the eggs of other birds.





巨嘴鸟是一种颜色丰富的鸟。  
它的嘴巴也是色彩鲜明的。  
巨嘴鸟的嘴巴又长又大。  
虽然它的嘴很大，可是却很轻。  
巨嘴鸟主要以多肉、多汁的水果为食物，  
比如香蕉和木瓜。  
有一些也吃昆虫和其他鸟类的蛋。

# stork

go with

# 鹤

The stork is usually white or grey in colour.

Some storks have white and black feathers.

The White Stork is common in Europe.

The Black Stork is not so common.

It is a very shy bird.

Storks are mainly found near swamps, lakes and rivers.

The White Stork often makes its huge nest on top of houses.

People love to have storks living upon their roofs.

They believe storks bring good luck.



鹤通常是白色或灰色的。

有一些鹤有白色和黑色的羽毛。

白鹤在欧洲是很常见的。

黑鹤就没有这么常见。

它是一种很害羞的鸟。

鹤主要在靠近沼泽、湖泊和河流的地方被发现。

白鹤常常在屋顶上做它的大窝。

人们喜欢有鹤居住在他们的屋顶上。

他们相信鹤会带来好运。



The owl has a large, rounded head.

It can turn its head around without moving its body.

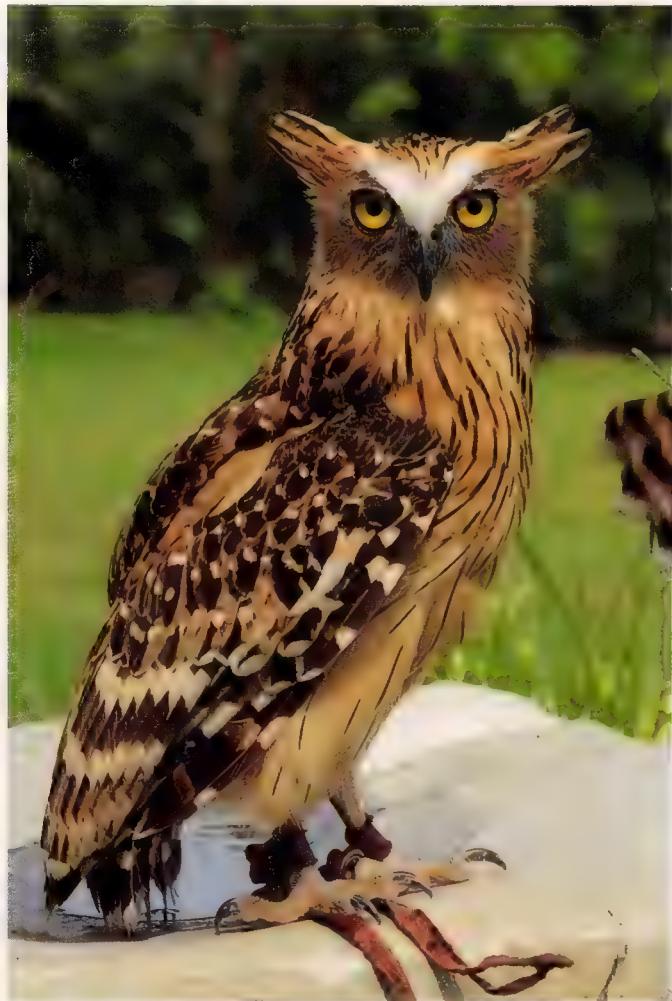
Most owls hunt at night.

Owls have sharp, curved claws.

They have strong, hooked beaks.

Owls fly quietly.

They can fly right past you without  
making a sound.





猫头鹰有一个又大又圆的头。  
它可以使它的头转来转去，而身体却不动。  
大多数猫头鹰在晚上猎取食物。  
猫头鹰拥有又尖又弯曲的爪子。  
它们拥有坚固钩状的嘴。  
猫头鹰静悄悄地飞。  
它能够飞过你面前而不做出声响。

# sparrow

má que  
麻雀

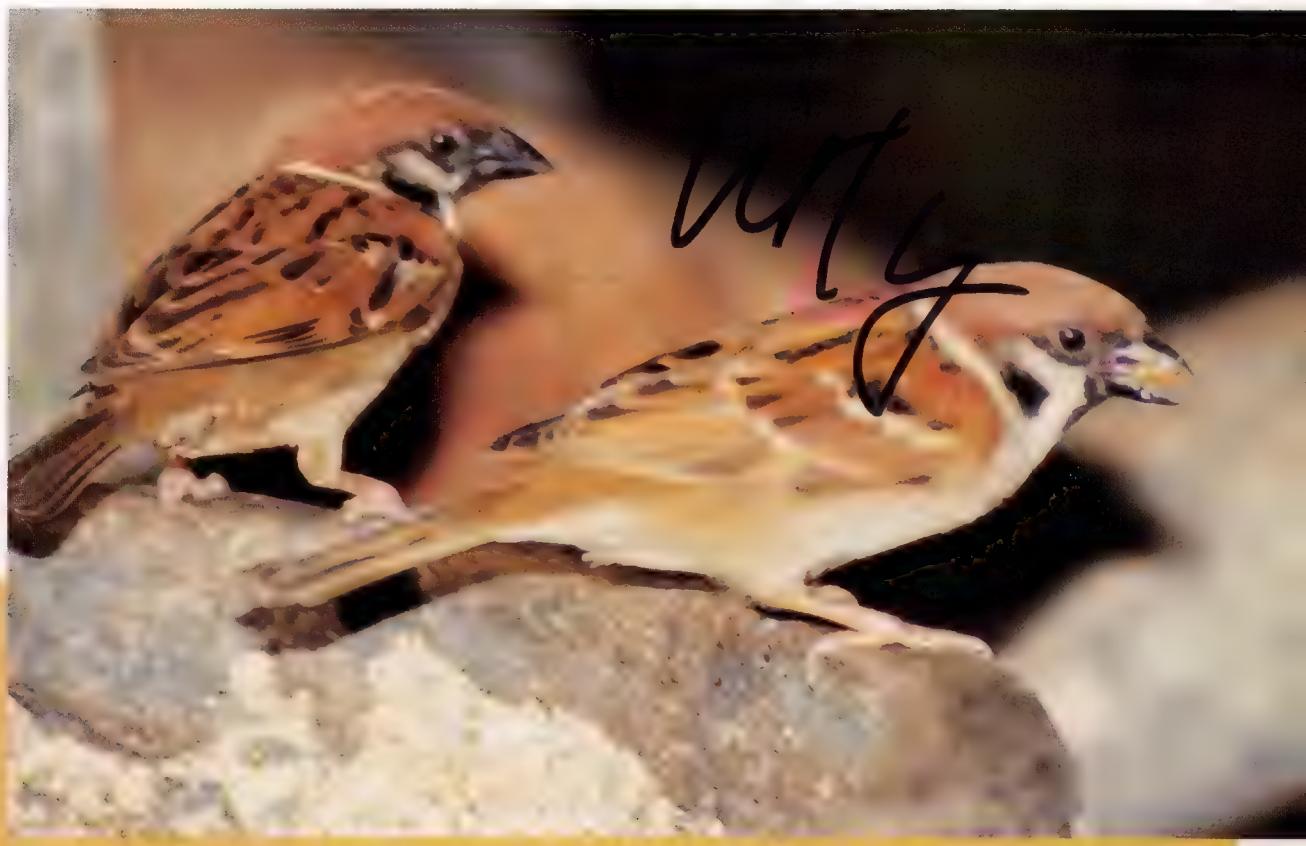
The sparrow is a small brownish-grey bird.

The female sparrow is almost all brown.

Sparrows are a common sight in gardens and cities.

They can be found in many parts of the world.





麻雀是一种带褐色的灰色小鸟。  
雌麻雀几乎是全身褐色的。  
麻雀在公园里和城市里是很常见的。  
全世界的许多地方都能找到它们。

# **ostrich**

tuō niǎo  
鸵 鸟

The ostrich is the largest living bird.

Its eggs are also the largest.

Ostriches are fast runners but they cannot fly.

The ostrich has long, strong legs.

It can kill an enemy with one kick.

The ostrich has two toes on each foot.

Each toe ends in a claw.





鸵鸟是现代生存的鸟之中最大的一种。

它的蛋也是最大的。

鸵鸟跑得很快，但是它们不会飞。

鸵鸟有长长的强壮的腿。

它可以一脚踢死敌人。鸵鸟的每只脚上有两个脚趾。每个脚趾的末端有一个爪子。

The turkey is a large farmyard bird.

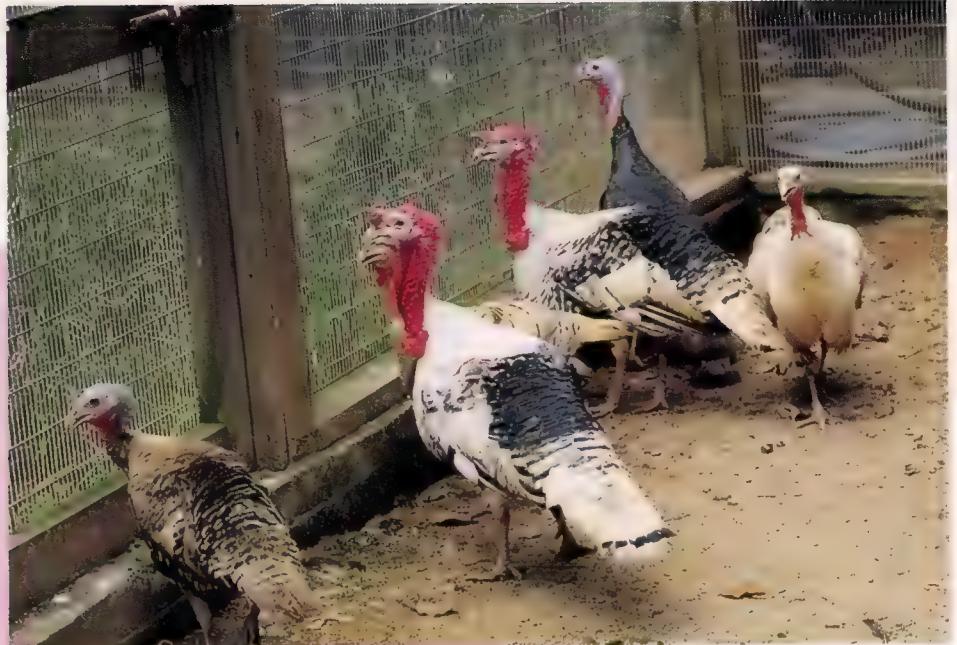
The male turkey has a fan-like tail.

It is much larger than the female.

Turkeys are reared for food.

They are traditionally eaten at Christmas.





火鸡是一种巨大的农场鸟。  
雄的火鸡有一条像扇子的尾巴。  
它比雌火鸡大得多。  
人们养火鸡是为了把它们当食物。  
根据传统，人们在圣诞节吃火鸡。

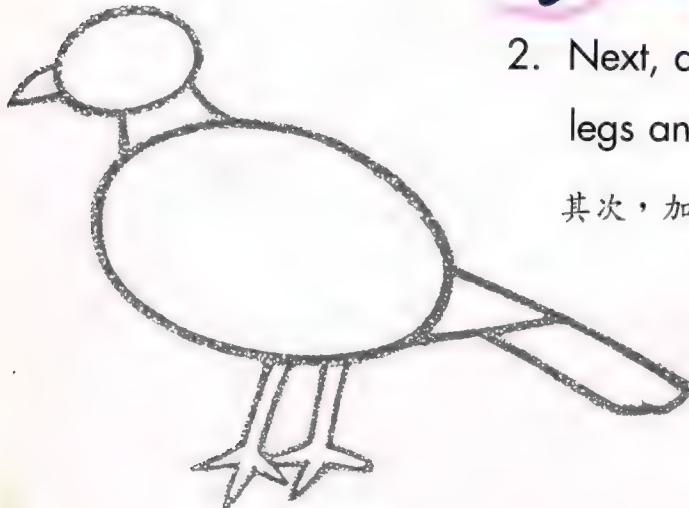
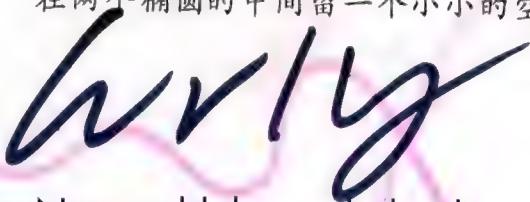
# It is easy to draw a bird.

画鸟很容易。



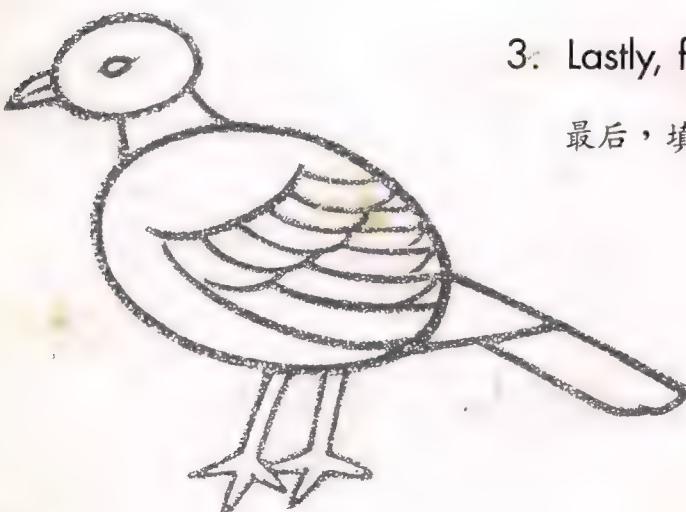
1. First, draw two ovals — a smaller oval for the head and a bigger oval for the body. Leave a little gap between the two ovals.

首先，画两个椭圆——一个比较小的椭圆代表头，一个比较大的椭圆代表身体。在两个椭圆的中间留一个小小的空白。



2. Next, add the neck, beak, legs and tail.

其次，加上颈项、嘴巴、腿和尾巴。



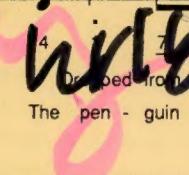
3. Lastly, fill in the eye and feathers.

最后，填上眼睛和羽毛。

# AT THE BIRDPARK

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Lyrics: Raymond Kelly



**AT THE BIRDPARK**

3 5 || 6 — — | 5 — — | 4 4 4 5 4 | 3 — 3 5  
 Wai Sing Pau Pau my friend from out - er space Wai Sing

6 — — | 5 — — | 4 4 4 3 2 | 4 4 7 7 7 6 · 1 7 6  
 Pau Pau fly like a bird - ie fly Dropped from the sky You caught my  
 The pen - guin says, You walk like

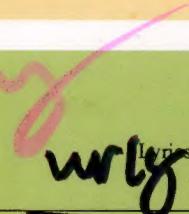
5 · 5 6 5 | 4 5 5 5 5 4 | 3 · 5 1 7  
 eye Are you a pig - eon, or a pe - li - can You're not a  
 him, The o - wi's eyes are - a - get - ting dim The ea - gle

6 · 1 7 6 | 5 · 5 6 5 5 | 4 4 4 3 3 3 2 | 1 — — :||  
 crane You're not a duck Let's find your mum - my at Ju - rong Bird Park  
 tries to find your mum The par - rot gets drunk with a bot - tle of rum

# FLY, BIRDIE FLY

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Lyrics: Raymond Kelly



**FLY, BIRDIE FLY**

3 2 1 3 — | 6 1 2 6 — | 3 3 2 1 3 — |  
 1. Fly, bird - ie fly Fly, bird - ie fly Fly, bird - ie fly  
 2. Fly, Lan - cer fly Fly, Cor - mo - rant Fly, Vul - ture fly  
 3. Fly, Horn - bill fly Fly, Horn - bill fly Sec - re - tar - y bird

1 2 3 5 6 — | 1 7 6 5 6 6 3 | 1 7 6 5 6 6 6 |  
 Up up to the sky } Tra la la la la la la Tra la la la la la la  
 Up up to the sky } Tra la  
 Fly up to my hand } Tra la la

1 · 7 6 5 6 6 3 | 1 · 7 6 5 6 — :||  
 Tra la la la la la la Tra la la la la la la

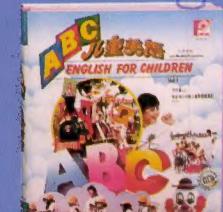


# The Perfect Helping Hand to Parents, a Great Teacher for Children



家长们的好助手·孩子们的好老师

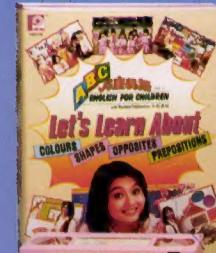
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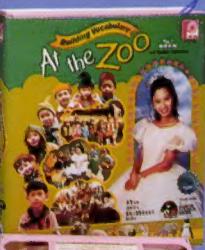
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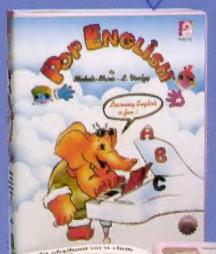
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## 《序》

《AT THE BIRDPARK》是溶丰富的鸟类常识，童趣横生于一体的儿童启蒙益智录像带。

全辑通过小博士和孩子们在游园中帮助外星宝宝找妈妈为主线，巧妙地把二十三种鸟类的名称、特征、习性栩栩如生地作了介绍。故事扣人心弦，高潮迭起，从而激发孩子的求知欲，提高其记忆力。

《AT THE BIRDPARK》由风格儿童教育组演员精采演出。全辑以华语讲解，语言浅显通俗，易听易懂。附加大型彩色图文并茂教科书一本，配有中英解说，使孩子们寓教于乐，其乐无穷。



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